vessels was cruising about for the protection of the fishvessels was cruising about for the protection of the fisheries, but the Dominion Government organized a fleet of struct a choosers to act independently of imperial authority and assistance. The Department asked Admiral Welesley to fistruct his capatins to report all cases of restaires effected by them to the nearest Dominion authorities, while on the other hand, the Dominion Commanders would be instructed to pay the Admiral's Beans due account would be kept of the proceedings of both Imperial and Dominion forces. The Admiral's reply was of an indignant character, and cart a the extreme; bluntly stating that the writer was an Admiral in Her Majesty's service; that he could not hink of ryporting himself or the vessels under his command to a funior Department (like the Marine Department of a British Colony) and that in fine, he should not be it. There the matter rests.

SCIENCE ABROAD. HUXLEY AND TYNDALL-THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 23 .- Prof. Huxley received the memorial cup and bidden farewell to Liver-pool. The bowl was one of antique design. Distinguished visitors are at times so honored on their departure from this town. In this case the cup was given by Mr. Major, whose statue stands in St. George's Hall. The bowl has been made out of wood taken from Prince Rupert's cottage-a tenement which served as His Highness's headquarters during the siege of Liverpool. The bowl, which is called a "Mazer bowl" is an ancient kind of family drinking-bowl. When this Association visited Liverpool in 1854, its members and associates amounted to 1,520. This year they have been 2,878; representing receipts, 23,006, of which £910 were received from ladies.

The characteristic of the Liverpool meeting of 1870 has been that of the emancipation of science from theology. Dr. Hooker was the first President who asserted its dependence. But Prof. Huxley had acquired a more terrible name, and his elevation to the primary of science in England was regarded with consternation. The Guardian, the chief Church of England organ, confesses that it breathes freely now that Prof. Huxley has spoken, and has pointed no scientific mitrailleuse at the

Tyndail followed Huxley with a splendid address on the "Scientific Uses of the Imagination." Its proper title was the "Scientific Uses of Courage," Huxley tooks at new facts in their relation to life, and with a clear and steady gaze sees all they are, and succeeds in placing them in that light in which the public see them with a vividness which never leaves the memory. To accomplish this, Huxley uses every word which has con, pienovaness. On the other hand, Prof. Tyndall, being trish-of a race whom it sometimes seems God has endowed with unrivaled powers of speech in lieu of all other gifts-is a greater rhetorician. But in Tyndall's ase, speech really is but an instrument by which great gifts are communicated to the world. When his audience were panting with consternation at what he had said, he put the question, "Shall I go on ? This which I have said is not the end of the speculative mind. I am willing to end, but ready to proceed." Slience spread itself over the wondering hall. The Hon. Arthur Kinnaird, M. P., who makes speeches in Parliament no one does listen do, and sermons out of it no one can listen to gallantly but feebly cheered, and was vigorously reën forced by Herbert Spencer and Dr. Bowring. At length the ladies, who always excel in the courage of curiosity, bestowed gentle and seductive applause, which the Professor could not resist.

Huxley had told them of the "coming man;" they vanted to know where he was coming from or going to Tyndall, whose father, when dying, gave to him the noble advice of Woolsey to Cromwell, "Be just and fear not," acts up to more than the injunction, and is frank and fears not, said at once: "The process which proves the hypothesis of natural evolution is slow and secular For what are its core and essence ! Strip it naked, and you stand face to face with the notion that not alone the more ignoble forms of animalcular life, not alone the nobler forms of the horse and lion, not alone the exquisite and wonderful mechanism of human body, but the human mind itself-emotion, intellect, will, and all their phenomena-were once latent in a flery cloud. * * * All our philosophy. all our poetry, all our science, all our art-Plato, Shake speare, Newton, and Raphael-are potential in the fires of the sun." The effect of this passage, in Tyndall's best style, if he can be said to have a best, who is never mean or poor in expression, and who is distinguished among scientific discoverers in instinctively wedding fitting terms to noble thought, I must leave you to imagine. Though the text of the Professor's address was in his hands, he seldom referred to it. He needed his copy but to illustrate his speech. One to whom a particle of dust is great enough for a discourse to which the world has been delighted to listen, has natural resources which never fail him. But Tyndall had been brought from the Alps too soon, and did not read with the deliberate art of Huxley; but every one heard the words, "All our chilosophy, all our poetry, all our science, all our art-Plato, Shakespeare, Newton, and Raphael-are potential

Among the visitors here is Mr. Arthur Trevelvan of Typehelm, a magistrate and positive philosopher of a very advanced school, and though himself a landed proprictor in the heart of those Mid-Lothians, in country, too, where the Confederacy found its maddest supporters, this resolute Justice of the Peace keeps no terms with it. Mr. Trevelyan has issued a counterblast against tobacco which King James himself might envy, and one not less pronounced against all "Confed grate bondholders." Armed with a quantity of these, he paid a visit to Mr. Laird's works at Birkenhead, and distributed personally the interesting document to the workmen who built the Alabama, many of whom read it agreeingly. Mr. Trevelyan, is the brother of Sir Walter Trevelyan, Bart., the well-known (in America) Presiden of the Great Temperance Alliance, and uncle to the late Lord of the Admiralty, Mr. Otto Trevelyan, M. P.

The Brown Museum—the handsome, well-built edifice standing in sight of St. George's Hall—is enriched by a store of natural marvels of a very high order. Never have specimens of natural history been preserved with such costly taste. The whole building, the contents, and a vast library also, are all the property of the working class, who read and look at everything free. The very cases in which many articles are contained are worth journey to see. The building was given, at a cost of £30,000, by a merchant, William Brown, Liverpool ha many noble buildings; the Town Hall surpasses all others in this country, and chiefly in this, that where land is so costly it stands in a splendor of space. En gland is becoming so crowded, that space itself is a work gland is becoming so crowded, that space itself is a work of art of the rarest kind. In this spot, railway-station, hotel, and town hall, and museum are alike adorned by it. You have in America many free and ample public institutions accessible to the people. Our best is the Brown Museum, which was the reception-room of the Association, and we received cards and courtesies amid statues of Venus that might cruze a philosopher, and figures of grace and strength which no modern philoso-phy has produced.

Anthropological Society, founded by the late Dr. Hust, has not yet obtained a section at the British Asso-ciation. One obstacle in its way was that, during the American war, it was strong on the physicial disqualifi-cations of the negro, and at the Newcastle meetings the members came to be called the recommendation. American war, it was strong on the physical disqualifications of the negro, and at the Newcastle meetings the members came to be called the "Confederate apologists." Mr. John Fraser of Liverpool, distinguished as a phrenologist and anthropologist, is the abiest local representative here of the advanced claims of anthropology. The bolloness and capacity of these students of man's origin and ethnological traits are doubtless disturbing to the conservatives of science in the British Association. It is asserted that the British Association whiled Dr. Hunt at Exeter. He brought up to that city all the papers his Society were to read, and submitted them to the Executive of the Association, on the condition that if not approved of, and a separate section was refused them to read them in, they should be returned to Dr. Hunt. The Executive refused the section and kept the papers, so that Dr. Hunt should not do as he did at Dunide, take a Hall and open an independent section, and read them to whomsoever should appear to hear them. The excitement at being thus checkmated brought on brain fever, which killed the energetic founder of the Anthropological Society. Mr. John Evans delivered an able address in the Ethnological Section this session, on the province of that study which seeks to unfold the origin and antiquity of man, and illustrates his development, elvilization, and progens. Six Roderick Murchison, one of the founders of the logical Section this session, on the province of that study which seeks to unfold the origin and antiquity of man, and illustrates his development, civilization, and progress. Sir Roderick Murchiston, one of the founders of the British Association, appears as enthusiastic as he was 40 years ago. Dr. Livingstone's fate is still his Invertee theme. Mr. Moffatt, Dr. Livingstone's fate is still his Invertee theme. Mr. Moffatt, Dr. Livingstone's faterin-law, atter 53 years' labor as a missionary in Africa, is also present, making short though forbidden speeches, as his strength is not great. The venerable missionary must have caught in Africa the spirit of European progress from his illustrious son-in-law, or he would never present himself as a figure in a section which, in the insurgent words of Huxley, "refuses to degrade Nature to the level of primitive Judaism," and protests against "pouring the new wine of Science into its old bottless." In this department Dr. Brown Sequard read two papers, on the "Apparent transmission of abnormal conditions due to accidental causes," and on "Various alterations of nutrition due to nervous influence." Prof. Huxley, who was continuously critical in the sections, and always discriminating, took occasion to say that "if Dr. Brown Sequard bad been a man who cared for the pomp of this world and for a great become, before the pomp of this world and for a great locome, be direct. Huxley) knew of no one who might so readily lave rolled in wealth. Hear, hear.] But his object was otherwise. He was a philosopher of philosophers, and lad long since descried that golden stream for the clearer and the fresher, though the less profitable one of science," which was very high praise. Defending Dr. Brown Sequards as a vivisectionst, Huxley add." It was Hamler, I think, who said that he thought a great deal more of a single man than a wilderness of asses, so I say that if Dr. Brown Sequards experiments have enabled him to alieviate misery, I will allow him to sacrifice any number of guinea-pics.

quiry is pending, which irritated Liverpool. Prof. Rankine's lecture on Naval Architecture was intrinsically and locally popular. Lord Milton read a paper on a proposed railway through British America. Departments of science "too numerous to mention" have made progress under Prof. Huxley's presidency, whose auxiety was to have a scientific precision of procedure characteristic of his year of rule.

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THE BRITISH SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS - FOUR-TEENTH ANNUAL MEETING-THE PAPERS AND DEBATES-LADIES' MEETING.

IFROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT. NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE, Sept. 29,-Social cience this year has displayed its good taste in visiting these historic quarters, famed not less for antiquities than for hospitalities. Every mile of ground and every knot of river for 50 miles in diameter from this center has its historic story; every field and defile, every village and town has been a scene of bloody fight or desperate raid. The Tyne River flows through the town. Along its banks down to Tynemouth, on both sides, 20 miles of bank are overed with the most imposing and turbulent industries England can show. Cannon-casting, ship-building, iron smelting, chemical manufactories, all ponderous and grim piles imaginable, emitting thunder, smoke, and

fire, thrust themselves on eye and ear. Nevertheless, Newcastle itself is picturesque. Its bridge, whos foundations were laid by the Romans, is a vast lefty iron structure spanning the Tyne and connecting Newcastie and Gateshead. Looking up, it seems an iron road through the sky; and as the railway passenger moving over it looks down into the vast smoking chi town he may well mistake it for the mouth of the bottomless pit, and the Tyne itself as part of that lake which burneth with fire and brimstone. On the hill where the monstrous bridge terminates stands a castle, fresh and grim, and complete as when it left the hands of its Norman masons 800 years ago. Near it stands St. Nicholas Church with a lantern tower, whose heauty has for centuries caused it to be looked at more than the stars. The cunning Scots when they durst not attempt an assault on Newcastle threatened to fire at the spire of St Nicholas unless the town surrendered. Some mediæval Krupp had just then invented cannon. The Governor of Newcastle, who always kept a good stock of Scotch pris oners on hand, took the most important of them and stuffed them into the arch of the spire and made them serve as wadding for the dainty pinnacles, and bade the Scots fire away; and so St. Nicholas spire was preserved in the bloody days. The townsmen have plenty of the old vigor in them now. Their ancestors since the

days of Cesar have had to roll back the tides of invasion

by warlike hordes seeking to pass the border into

England. The Duke of Northumberland, descendant of the flery Percies, delivered the inaugural address to the Congress. Canon Norris had previously delivered the inaugural sermon in St. Nicholas Church, in which he commended to the Sanitary Section the new secular truth that "man" body was a sacred thing." The Duke, who added a paeific grace to his historic house by accepting the office of President, is a middle-aged, middle-size, thoughtful looking man, not fluent, but precise and competent in thought and speech. He avowed himself willing that ction of "classes" should cease in terms and fact, and that society should be bound together by a sense of ommon "interest and good-will." He regretted the impatience of authority," and decay of "obedience; ught the first French Revolution was a warning and a mischief to Europe; he rather deplored the ten dency of Parliament to respect chiefly the "visible and practical" (the best thing it has learned to do.) He mourned a little over Mr. Forster's Education bill, and was sorry to see "dogmatic teaching" forbidden; be agreed with Lord Shaftesbury in preferring the platform of the Vatican to the Birmingham League. The eminent Percy did not admire Mr. Lowe's plan of admitting all candidates for Government employ through the "strait and narrow gate" of competitive examination, any more than he did the American temerity of permitting "railsplitters or millionaires" to fill high offices of State. His Grace ended by quoting the testimony of a foreign writer who knew us all long ago and lately, and who is shocked to find that now no reform alarms an Englishnan, whether workman or aristocrat. The Duke thinks this an unfortunate manifestation, and is himself in favor of "evolution" rather than "revolution." So is spp

said, had power to declare coal contraband, it could only be done by a new act of International law. Yet England has been assailed for not doing it. If the world was governed by little wisdom, public opinion, he added, was formed with little knowledge. Prof. Leoni Levi contributed one of those authoritative papers he composes, on Defects of International Law. Lord Neaves who can be both instructive and jocund, delivered, as President of the Law Section, a characteristic address on Juris prudence and its improvement. Mr. Westlake, a son-inlaw of Mr. Hare, author of the New System of Personal Representation, read a paper worth looking into, on Contraband of War. Mr. Edwin Chadwick, C. B., had a very wise plan for dealing with National Standing Armies, which the Quaker element at the Congress did not quite agree with; it was a sound proposal nevertheless. Dr. Lyon Playfair, M. P. for Edinburgh University, delivered a very popular address on Education. In Parliament he proved weak upon the endowment question; but he puts with boldness the position that the Church is charged with the care of the soul, the State with the training of the body. R. Rawlinson, C. B., made an able President of the Health Department; Sir William Armstrong of Artillery renown presided over the Econmy and Trade Section, and both gentlemen delivered addresses, Sir William dealing with Trade Union policy. The Congress made a good impression on the town by its earnestness and power. It was much preferred to the British Association. The Congress meets next year in Leeds and in 1872 in Plymouth.

The ladies had a Conference presided over by Lady Bowring, a very graceful, intelligent director and pleas-Bowring, a very graceful, intelligent director and pleasant speaker. Miss Wostenholmes's paper on the Legal State of Married Women in England, as respects property, told all about it. Miss Faithful made many speeches centaining personal facts not generally known. Mirs. Meredith suggested a responsible plan of babyfarming, which is a tragical thing among us now. Another body of indies, concerned to repeal the contagious diseases acts, took occasion to hold their first annual meeting in Newastic. They held other meetings to read papers, and acted like a section of this Association, but were not connected with the Missociation.

mual meeting in Newcastic. They held other meetings to read papers, and acted like a section of this Association, but were not connected with it. Mrs. Pennington of London, Mrs. Nichol, wife of the late well-known Professor of Astronomy at Glasgow, Mrs. McLaren, sister of Mr. Bright and wife of one of the Members for Edinburgh, took part in this movement. Mrs. Butler, a Northumbrian lady, very devoted, carnest, and self-denying is social exertion, but most furious and terrible of tongoe, took occasion to attack personally Mr. Dairymple, M. P., a gentleman who has distinguished himself by measures of practical existation in Farliament, for having been present with Marshal MacMahou in Algeria during the medical inspection of diseased women. Mrs. Butler, at the instigation of her laustand, be it owned, denounced Mr. Dairymple for indecency, and proposed to send a message to his constituents to dismiss him with scorn, etc., etc., from his seat. Dr. Dairymple

went down to this lady's section, and, with brief dignity, said he supposed that Mrs. Butler had not taken the

went down to this lady's section, and, with brief dignity, said he supposed that Mrs. Butler had not taken the trouble to ascertain that he was a physician of thirty years' experience in medical life, and that it was his duty to make himself acquainted with the aspects and remedies of disease; for the rest, he was quite as delicate as Mrs. Butler. No apology was offered by Mrs. Butler, when she next spoke in public, for the oatrage she had committed, and which had been three days the talk of the town. Women who claim to be the equals of men should be as civil as men are obliged to be. The debates in the Sections were often animated, and in many cases of a value equal to the papers read.

A workingmen's meeting was held in the Town Hall, at which Mr. Goodwin, Mr. Levi, Dr. Lyon Playfair, M. P., Mr. Kettle, Sir John Bowring (who, by his wise, experienced, ancedotal speeches, grew in popularity in Newcastle daily), and other gentlemen spoke. Social science brought down to the streets, and men's daily lives proved a very telling and surgestive thing. Sir John Bowring, though now within a year of so, made more speeches than any other member of the Compress.

The Newcastle Daily Chronicle suspended the news of the world to report the domisy of the social philosophers. A full account of the great boat race in Canada, which Newcastle earsmen had won, sent over by vessel and telegraphed from Ireland to The Chronicle at considerable cost, was delayed insertion for days, so that social discussions might not be abridged. The Daily Chronicle, as it did for the British Association, seven years ago, published reports far exceeding anything attempted by its cost, was delayed insertion for days, so that social discussions might not be abridged. The Daily Chronicle, as
it did for the British Association, seven years ago, published reports far exceeding anything attempted by its
cotemporaries. All the papers, all the debates, biographies of the leading members present, all kinds of information, local and historic, which might enable
strangers to understand where they were supplied. Excursions, banquets, visits to launchos of vessels, explorations of antiquities, festive speeches were all recorded,
and the Congress numbers of The Chronicle were put
into a handsome cover for the convenience of those who
wish a record of the whole proceedings. Mr. R. B. Reed
is the managager; Mr. Joseph Cowen, ir., son of the
Member of Parliament for Newcastle, is the proprietor of
The Chronicle, which was established in 1764. As a newpaper speculation, no one would undertake the production of such a report as the one in question, which
requires the importation of reporters from London (25
miles), and which can find no adequate and paying sale
here. All the more honor to whoever produces it for the
sake of social utility.

CHARITY FAIRS.

THE FRENCH CHARITABLE FAIRS.

The ladies of the Committee charged with the duty of organizing the Charitable Fair to be held in this city for the relief of the sufferers by the war in France, announce that a preliminary meeting to complete their arrangements, will be held on Tuesday next,

France, announce that a preliminary meeting to complete their arrangements, will be held or Tuesday next, Oct. 1s, at 2 o'clock p. m., at the residence of Mme, Lamontague, No. 50 West Fifteenth-st. Ali ladica—American as well as French—who wish well to this work of mercy, are urged to meet with them at the above place and time. The ladies of the Committee say:

"The Committee would be indeed ungrateful did they fail to acknowledge, as with full hearts they do, the cordial sympathy which they have met with already throughout this great Republic. Women of all nationalities, remembering that womanbood and pity and love know no frontiers, have spentaneously come forward to profler their assistance. Gifts of various kinds, and in the aggregate of great value, have reached them already, from all parts of the United States and of the Canadas, and the Fair promises to be one of the most attractive, as well as one of the most imperatively demanded enterprises of the kind ever carried out on this side of the Atiantic. But all that has been done, all that can be done, will not be too much for the vast and hourly increasing need of the rudied and desolated regions on which the awful shadow of war now impends. Widows and orphans, wounded and dying men, villages laid waste, tewns reduced to sfarvation, happy populations plunged suddenly into despair and misery, actual famine and imminent pestilence ery out in the universal language of our common humanity for pity and for succor. Whatever is to be done in response to this heartrending cry must be done liberally, and must be done above all promptly, for the Winter is at hand to exasperate the cruel ravages of the war. The ladies of the Committee then repeat their carnest invitation to all well-disposed and humane persons to give them an immediate and generous cooperation; they would make this great work of national charity worthy alike of the awful crisis which evolves it, and of the free and glorious people beneath whose banner it is organized."

Executive

Executive wful crisis which evokes it, and of the free and glorious opic beneath whose banner it is organized."

Executive Committee.—President, Mmc. Victor Place, usulat Général de France; Vice Presidents, Mile. A. G. Blossieres, No. 50 West Fifteenth-st.; Mmc. Ogdenoremus. No. 70 Union-place; Mme. Ames Van Wart, 107 Fith-ave.; Secretary, Mme. G. Mourralle, No. 20 est Tweith-st.; Vice-Secretary, Mile. Louise Bruguière, 57 West Nineteenth-st.; Treasurer, M. A. Charvet, 188 Dunne st.

148 Duane st.

1dies Presiding at the Tables.—Mme. Victor Place.

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1dies Prince Mrs. Ogden Dercemus, No. 76

1dies Prince Mrs. Ogden Dercemus, No. 7 Ladies Presiding at the Tubles.—Mme. Victor Place, Consulat Général de France; Mrs. Ogden Doremus, No. 70 Union-place; Mrs. Ames Van Wort, No. 107 Fifth-ave.; Mme. A. Charvet, No. 146 West Forty-minth-st.; Mme. E. Jehl, No. 237 Fourth-ave.; Mme. Ch. Lassaile, No. 327 West Twenty-eighth-st.; Mme. Bouillon, No. 126 West Seventeenth-st.; Mme. Lazare, No. 15 East Forty-thrid-st.; Mmes, Simon and Picant; Mme. Bigot, No. 42 East Fourteenth-st.; Mile, Lectere, No. 10 Gramercy Park; Mile, Aubert, No. 6 Livingston place. Mile, A. G. de Blossières, No. 30 West Fifteenth-st.

Ladies Appointed to Receive Donations.—Mme. Jumel Pery, Washington Highes, Mme. Lespinasse, Fort Washington; Mme. de Comeau, Staten Island; Mme. G. Reynand, Fleetwood; Mme. d'Hervilly, Philadelphia, Pa.; Mme. Rutz, Philadelphia, Pa.

naud, Fleetwood; Mme. d'Hervilly, Philadeiphia, Pa.; Mme. Ruiz, Philadeiphia, Pa. All articles to be sent to Messrs. Rifflard & Sons, No. 42 Vesey-st.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE GERMAN FAIR. The appeal issued by the German ladies of the city in behalf of their suffering countrymen is meet ing with a most hearty response from all classes of the ing with a most nearly response from an classes of the
community. The design is to hold a Bazar in the Armory of the 37th Regiment during the fortnight beginning Oct. 17, the proceeds to be devoted
to the relief of the wounded within the German lines, and of the widows and orphans
n of German soldiers. The object of the Fair is one that
appeals not only to the patriotism of German citizens,
but equal to the sympathies of all Christian people.
Even the Frenchman can cooperate in this movement,
since the benefits of this mobile charity are activated. shis an unfortunate manifestation, and is himself in a verybody, and "revolution" rather than "revolution." So is everybody, and "revolution "would never occur did not so many persons conspire to prevent "evolution." His Grace's address was a bold and wholesome one. It is well that social reformers should have put before them the those contrastive views held by one so thoughtful and highly-placed as the Duke of Northumberland.

Topics of importance were well handled, and many men of mark took part in the proceedings. Mr. Rupet Kettle of Wolverhampton, the Workmen's Arbitrator, brought the subject of Conciliatory Councils into discussion, Mr. Owen of Bursiem, who understands the workman's point of view, and foresces, as Mr. Kettle does, that one day Cooperation will supersede Arbitration—took part in the section discussing the question. Mr. Kettle was Chairman of the Economy Department. Mr. E. O. Greening contributed a commercial view of Industrial Partnerships to this section. Mr. J. Lothian Bell put some practical questions to Mr. Head, then handled, and paper on his experience and scheme. Mr. Hollond of the Registrar of Burials Office, Whitehall, London, an earnest, clear-headed, social philosopher, read upon "Cooperative Labor Markets." The Dean of Durham advocated a better sclentific education for miners. The Rev. Brooke Lamport, a very active and genial promoter of Social Science, also of the Church of England, and the Rev. Mr. Steinthal of an opposite Church—the Unitarian—were, with other gentlemen of holy repute, incessant in exertion, where the objects of the Association could be advanced. No political or religious differences are counted here. Six Stafford Northcote and Sir John Bowing or Mr. McLaren, M. P., work side by side in cordulaity.

Mr. G. Woody att Hastings, President of Council, made the legal summary of the year's progress. Mr. Hustings, the Founder of this Association, always makes good his position by the quality of his addresses. One point he disachment of the progress of the Registance

A Fair for the benefit of the new Roman Catholic Church of St. Ann, now building in Twelfth-st., near Fourth-ave., is to be held at the Academy of Musi during the two weeks beginning Oct. 24. It promises to be an unusually brilliant and profitable festival, the be an unusually brilliant and profitable festival, the number of ladies who are to take part in it being very large and the contributions rich and abundant. A concert will be given every evening by the Seventh Regiment band. The congregation of St. Ann's, which embraces a large proportion of the well-to-do and cultivated Catholic families of New-York, long ago outgrew the small church in Astor-piace in which they have worshiped for many years, under the pastoral direction first of Dr. John Murray Forises, and afterward of the Rev. Thomas S. Preston. Mr. Preston recently secured the property in Twelfth-at, formerly used by the Jewish congregation which now occupies the magnificent synagone on Fifth-ave., and after tearing down all of the editice except the front, and purchasing the lots on Eleventh-st, in the rear, he has begun a new church and a splendid school-house, which will be ready for occupation about the beginning of the new year.

TWEED'S FLOWER GARDEN.

A little time ago a certain frugal patriot, Tweed by name, invested a small share of his hardearned competence in a modest mansion on Fifth-ave. The brown-stone front, the plate-glass windows, the doors embossed in baronial style, and the unpretending magnificence of the structure were well adapted to stir up pious approval in the breasts of those who are familiar with Mr. Tweed's noble struggles to make an honest living. And certainly the industrious tax-payer who pauses at the corner of Fifth-ave, and Forty-fourth-st, must contemplate with a smile of satisfaction the little attempts at horticulture whereby the devoted William M, seeks to relieve the tedlum of his illipaid public service. A neat little green picket fence, made of sharp iron rails, eight feet bigh, surrounds the humble spot. Within is a tiny fountain, 20 feet across, with a basin of plain brown stone, bordered with simple flowers. In the center of this is a slight ornament, consisting of an elaborate iron column, expanding in three elegant vases of antique model, heaped with a few bushels of rare south Sea shells and other trifles. Upon either side, on a leafy mound, sits a modest urn of finely-carved stone, carelessly overgrown with graceful vines, and surrounded by an indifferent parterer of choice flowering plants. The paths are made of the cheapest fine white gravel, and the whole garden is a happy illustration of what a poor man may accomplish with a few dollars in the way of making home attractive. As Mr. Tweed's windows do not overlook the spot, if is plain that he has generously aimed merely to gratify the passing public, and we cohe with pleasure the just tribute of one who knows his virtues well: "That prim and ridientous garden of Bill Tweed's is just an inscent and overlook as presented as a present of the expauses at the corner of Fifth-ave. and Forty-fourth-st. "That prim and ridiculous garden of Bill Tweed's is just an insolent and pretentions advertisement of the ex-travagance which may be reached by a mushroom milliomatre, raised from penniless bankruptey through

EMIGRATIONS FROM FRANCE

THE LESSONS OF HISTORY.

The expulsion of Germans from France since the present war began, is, if the published estimates be correct, without a parallel in completeness. The French returns of population before the war gave the number of Germans in France as 105,600. The recent German official statement makes the total of the German refugees who have actually been driven out of France, 102,000. The approximation of these numbers indicates a prompt and thorough enforcement of the French enactments that could not have been accomplished except at the price of great suffering and loss to the Germans expelled, and tend to confirm the statements received here of extreme destitution and misery among them. They are in large proportion working - people; 40,000 of believed to have come from Paris. It is highly probable that France in sending these Germans across the frontier has repeated her grave mistake of the seventeenth century in exiling to other lands those who within her borders have acquired peculiar proficiency in the mechanical arts. Skilled workmen carry not alone their handicraft with them; commercial enterprise and trade in their manufactures follow them. The Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and the emigration of working people from France in the latter part of the reign of Louis XIV was one of the most costly experiments ever made in political economy. It inflicted a blow upon French prosperity, whose bad effects were clearly traceable after the lapse of a century. A sketch of the circumstances and consequences of that emigration cannot fail to be of interest in connection with

The Ediet of Nantes, promulgated by Henry IV. of France, in April, 1528, was at once of a political and of a religious character, and was not more a law of the realm than a compact between two contending factions. France had for many years been a prey to the most violent civil dissensions, in which religious differences played a part of great prominence. There had grown up an intense antagonism between Catholics and Protestants; an antagonism that penetrated all ranks and conditions that was exemplified whenever either sect obtained the reins of power. Very extensive were the political dissensions among themselves between Catholics, but they were united in their opposition

to the Reformers. Lutherans and Calvinists in solemn synod at Gap in 1603, and after long and usess efforts to bridge over the differences by which Protestants were divided, found at last their only common standing ground in a declaration against the Roman "The Pope is Antichrist" was the expression agreed upon as the essential confession of faith of Protestantism. The Edict of Nantes was the breakwater which stemmed the angry floods on either side. Henry IV. forced it upon unwilling Parliaments. To the nembers of the Parliament of Paris he declared, "I have made the Edict. I wish it to be observed. My wish must serve you for a reason. No question is ever asked of a prince in an obedient State. I am King; I speak to you as a King; I wish to be obeyed." In 1610, the Regency of Marie de Medici, declaring that this edict had brought assured repose to the subjects of the Crown, confirmed it as perpetual and irrevocable by olemn decree. At his majority, and afterward at a later date, Louis XIII. twice again confirmed it by declaration, and added penal clauses for its enforcement. Anne of Austria followed these examples in 1643, during the minority of Louis XIV. In 1652, Cardinal Mazarin had the honor of one of the most important of those declarations; and the last act of the series of confirmations of the edict was published as late as 1682.

The edict was a treaty of peace that commenced its provisions with amnesty and oblivion of past injuries between the contending parties. All previous enactments against the Reformers were annulled and erased from the statute-books. Their previously denationalized children again became French. Prisoners sent to the galleys for religious opinion were set free. Liberty of church worship and celebration were accorded to either sect; liberty of conscience to all was freely proclaimed, and in all civil and political aspects both parties were placed upon an equal footing. In the latter part of the reign of Louis XIV, the royal

policy underwent a change. That momarch had not yet failed in foreign enterprises when he first essayed the suppression of liberty of conscience in France; but already his energies had become more introverted in their action; the exemplification of his personal piety became more important to him than the glory of France the ambition of conquest was replaced by the zeal of persecution, and the Grand Monarque became less formidable to his enemies abroad than to his subjects at home. Court intrigues intensified these tendencies, and the passions of the King were inflamed by the machinations of his mistresses, who were themselves, it is said, influenced by their spiritual advisers. In 1662 the first measures of the persecution of Protestants were directed against those of Languedoc. With each year thereafter came a series of new oppressions those unhappy people throughout France. The hours at which they were allowed to bury their dead were limited to sunrise and sunset. New converts to Catholi cism were absolved of indebtedness to hereties. The baptism into the Catholic Church of the children of after their death without taking the sacrament were sanctioned and executed, ferent occupations of life were closed to those who professed the reformed religion; notably, the learned professions. The law interfered with the support of their ministers in charge of churches, while open-air preaching was not allowed. Schoolmasters were not permitted to teach anything but the simplest elements to Protestant children. Such were some of the enactments prior to the declaration of war against Holland-a war announced by Louis XIV, in 1672, as waged for the suppression of heresy. That finished, persecution recommencing took forms of greater vio ence. Protestants were deprived of the right to exercise any authority over their own children. Advancement and public employment of every kind was denied o the Reformers, and some of them, more recently ennobled, were deprived of their titles. At length the conversion of heretics became the will of the State, and the King bent all his energies to the undertaking. Converts were to be procured on the one hand by purchase, to be compelled on the other by military force. The Reformers were given over to the license of mounted troops. 'To dragoon' became an active, transitive verb. The membrance of the "booted mission" or the "dragonnades" is to this day handed down among the families of the sufferers, and adverted to with horror.

This series of royal enactments culminated in the act known in history as the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, signed by Louis XIV. at Fontainbleau on the 22d of October, 1685. This act begins by the statement that the original intent of the Edict itself was to enable Henry IV. to labor to better advantage "for the reunion to the Church of those who had so lightly withdrawn from it"-a labor, it says, which his death prevented. The reason of the Act of Revocation is that since but few heretics are remaining unconverted, it is desirable to ebliterate that which merely commemorates the troubles of a period past. Twelve articles added to the Revocation authorize in respect to those who profess the reformed religion, that their churches be demolished, their exercise of worship in public and private be prevented by the infliction of severe penalties, their ministers be sent to the galleys, their schools be closed, their children be rebaptized and reared in the Catholic faith. If the heretics are found attempting emigration they are to be punished, and if they succeed in leaving the country

their entire properties are to be confiscated. The last clause operated to occasion a concealment of the movements of those who went abroad, and there is the greatest variety of estimates among different authors as to the numbers of those who emigrated from France in consequence of these oppressions. Comparing the figures given by Nonilles with those of Baville, it would appear that 60,000 Caivinists disappeared during 15 years from the province of Languedoc alone. According to Begon-a Government Intendant-the single diocese of Saintes lost 100,000 inhabitants. Hume, the English hisorian, places the total emigration at half a million. Jurien gave an early estimate of 200,000. Vauban, from a military point of view, framed a memorial upon the subject, addressed to Louvois in 1888, specifying the loss to the realm of 60,000,000 of treasure, 100,000 men. 600 officers, 12,000 soldiers and 9,000 sailors. Sismondi somewhat indefinitely states the total number of emigrants as from 300,000 to 400,000. It is probable that a correct estimate uld fall between 250,000 and 300,000.

All writers, however, agree in admitting the deplorable results to France, and even those whose religious sympathics are opposed to Protestant views decry the Revocation, declaring that it was the work of Louis XIV. in his old age, a personal act synchronous with his decrepitude, having scarcely the acquiescence, but certainly not the support or sympathy, of the Pope or the rest of Papal Europe. The refugees carried with them a serious proportion of the arts and industries of the kingdom. They brought definite and remarkable benefits both of a moral and a material character to the countries whither they emigrated. The narrations of the sufferings of the 50,000 who found refuge on English soit helped largely to spread abroad in England a sentiment which within three years overthrew the House of Stuart and brought about the English revolution. Vast numbers in different

oppression which has ripened into free institutions. Those that settled in Holland numbered over 55,000, and the political effect upon that country may be distinctly traced in political changes, national growth, and the career of the Prince of Orange. The stimulating effects of the presence of the Protestant refugees is traceable in the histories of Switzerland, Sweden, Denmark, and

even of Russia. The material, aside from the political consequences to Prussia of the accession at that time of 25,000 exiles from Prance deserve special attention at the present moment. There were not wanting among them a considerable proportion who found occupation in the learned professions or in military service, and many in these and similar walks of life acquired celebrity; but the most remarka able results were achieved by those whose skill was developed in manufactures and commerce. The establishment of banking facilities previously unknown in Brandenburg, and an astonishing variety of manufactures of linen, wool, silk, leather, glassware and the metals, brought about a rapid increase of activity and wealth to Berlin, Halle and Magdebourg. Whatever of population, of trade, of commerce, of manufactures, other coun tries gained, France lost.

Nearly all the historians of the French revolution of 1789, in tracing back its causes, find among them the emigration consequent upon the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes. To this they attribute the feebleness of French industry, its inability to supply the wants of France or compete with the industry of other countries; the discontent of the masses, occupied neither in trade, commerce nor manufactures, and, wanting profitable employ ment, deficient also in common comforts and the hope of an improved condition. These were the people, clamrous for bread, who overturned the throne. And thus that emigration which helped to provoke great political changes in other lands was a chief cause of the most astonishing of revolutions in its own; as a moving mass of the electric force, both at the points of its departure and its arrival, produces explosions, whether by occasioning a deficiency or a surplus it disturbs the equilibrium

With the revolution of 1789, France experienced another emigration—that of her nobles. Extensive as this move ment was in point of numbers, apparently important in the social position and acknowledged abilities of its individual members, the French emigration at the close of the last century is not generally accounted as having in flicted grave losses upon France or as having brought great advantages to other nations. The nobility were not only not a producing class, but they helped to consume the produce of others, and it is even a question whether the fruges consumere nati did not by departing enrich rather than impoverish the country they left. Curiously enough that emigration was nearly coincident with a new birth of industry; the year 1796 was signalized by a remarkable awakening of manufacturing enterprise in France, and the foundation was then laid for much of the prosperity which supported the wars of the Consulate and the First Empire.

Certain kinds of wealth were nevertheless utterly swept away by the emigration of the nobles; such riches especially, representing the labors of by-gone generations of the sons of toil, as had accumulated in the form of permanent and costly luxuries, for which there was no onger a purchaser. About 1795 a trading company, called the Bande Noire, was formed to buy up at a low rate in assignats all the châteaux and estates which—having belonged to the emigrants or the guillotined-had been cor fiscated. No portion of the indebtedness of the Government represented by assignats, an issue which in 6 years amounted to \$7,000,000,000, was ever paid. The debt was ultimately extinguished by a legislative act, and the assignets themselves declined in value from the date of their first issue. But the property that the Bande Noire acquired at so cheap a rate in exchange for the face value of assignats obtained at a liberal discount, did not return to that company much profit in sale. As a fair example of what became of such possessions, the Château de Montmorenci may be in stanced. In a most desirable position in the environs of Paris, that structure had apparently suffered nothing from time or accident, and at the outbreak of the revolution was regarded as one of the finest private resi dences in Europe. It was, moreover, in recent and horough repair. The painted ceilings had just cost \$80, ooe; the metal pipes and the pier-glasses, \$20,000. That outlding and 36 acres of pleasure-g ounds, after purchase and repurchase at continually declining prices, were eventually bought by a working-brazier, who offered them for sale for \$1,200. Failing to find a buyer, he de nolished the building, and, in 1817, all that was left of it

was a heap of ruins.

An estimate of the losses which must be inflicted upon French industry by the present war cannot yet be made with any approach to accuracy. To Paris it must prove peculiarly ruinous, as that is preëminently a manufactur ng city. In 1817 its manufactures were valued at nearly \$300,000,000, employing more than 340,000 men; the revolution of 1848 reduced the value of manufactures by more than half. quently the unemployed workmen filled streets with barricades, and more than 20,000 of them per. ished in the insurrection which Cavaignae suppres-The industries of Paris are peculiarly artificial and sensitive to the slightest cloud in the political horizon The consumption of articles of prime necessity is among the best test of the condition of a people, and during Catholic fathers was made compulsory. Rigorous laws | 1848 the consumption of butchers' meat in Paris fell off against Catholies converted to Protestantism were re- 45, pork 40, and wines 44 per cent. This is the more noteenacted, and barbarous indignities to their bodies worthy, because it forms the one exception to a con tinual ratio of increase in such consumption, indicative of the advancing prosperity of the working-classes in Paris, which is regular in other years; the quantities consumed per head having otherwise steadily increased between 1840 and 1870-the total increase in that period being, as to meat sold at auction, 85, and as to cheap wines, 120 per cent. The long interruption of industry which the present

siege occasions, may be regarded as likely of itself to permanently divert the trade upon which Paris is so argely dependent; but the expulsion of 40,000 workingpeople would seem to be the most certain of methods to omplish this result. There must be also a frightful destruction of values in landed property. For the purposes of market-gardening alone, without reference to ouilding purposes, land near Paris has of late years been innually rented at an average of \$140 per acre, indicating an actual value equal to that of city lots in the suburbs of New-York, within a radius of five miles from the City Hall. The suburbs of Paris had, moreover, a beauty of their own, different from, yet in attractiveness not inferior to the city itself. The proportion of foreigners in Paris has always hitherto been very large, and whether temporarily or permanently staying there, many of them have been accustomed to spend in that city the revenues they drew from other lands. The destruction from which the surroundings of the city have already suffered will ment would inflict a permanent injury, from which it could never recover.

THE CHALLENGE IN VIRGINIA.

AN ENCOUNTER IN THE CARS - A SENSIBLE ANSWER.

In July last an article was published in The Richmond Enquirer reflecting severely upon Maj. James W. Walker, Delegate in the State Assembly from Madison and others. Mr. James Barbour, the responsible editor of the paper, was regarded as the author. On Friday night last Mr. Barbour received a dispatch from Culpep-per Court-House informing him that one of his children would probably die before morning. He took the morning train for Culpepper. While standing upon the platform at Richmond he saw Major Walker upon the platform at Richmond he saw Major Walker waiting for the same train. The two entered different ears, and had ridden about 25 miles when Major Walker came to the car in which the former sat, and took a seat near him. The Major afterward went to Mr. Barbour, and arake of the offereiva article. The latter declined to came to the car in which the former sat, and took a seat near him. The Major afterward went to Mr. Barbour, and spoke of the offensive article. The latter declined to give any explanation, and remarked that the platform of one of the stations was the proper place for an altercation, if he sought one. Major Walker repeated his demanns for an explanation and then retired to his seat. Afterward, as Mr. Barbour was listening to the conversation of friends, the Major suddenly advanced toward him and struck him in the face with his clenched fist. Mr. Barbour was in a position in which he could not raise his hands, but kicked his adversary, and placed his hand on his pocket as he rose. Major Walker seized him by the arms, and a struggle ensued, in which Barbour spat in Walker's face. Passengers interfered, and Major Walker retired to another ear, leaving the train soon afterward. The above is the story of the encounter as given by the friends of Mr. Barbour. Major Walker's version of the affair is given in his own letter, published below:

On Monday Mr. Barbour, having returned to Richmond, after burying his child, sent the following note to Major Walker by Col. John S. Mosby:

Major J. W. Warken—Sir. Walving all question about my right to regard your cooldet in any other light, encounted from the right to demand. Mr friend, Col. Mosby, will make the necessary arrangements. Yours &c.

On Theesday morning the following reply was returned by May or Walker:

Passe Barnours, esq.—Sin: You note, daied Ociober 10, was culy

by Mayor Walker:

Janes Barnour, so,—Sir: Your note, daied October 10, was culy delivered by your friend, Col. Mosby. In rapt, I have simply to state that, during the leases of the L s birne, and while I was absent from the city and State, you offered me, hough the columns of The Engainer, what I deemed to be a personal insult. Upon my return to the City of Richmond. I sought you for the purpose of obtaining reparation, and found you had left the city. I returned is not home and family, but determined, upon the reassembling of the Legislature, to seek an explanation the first time I met you. I not you casually on the carts, and called your attention to the fact that I considered myself aggreed by said article, and leannaided an explanation, which you declined giving, telling me that I could take my retreas, and at the same time planing your hand it your pocket as I fo draw a weapon, and so the property of the parting your hand it your pocket as I for the away weapon, and so the property of the parting your hand it your pocket as I for draw a weapon, and so the property of the parting your hand it your pocket as I for draw a weapon, and so the parting we weapon myself. I seeled your hand and altoped your form parting you need to the carmot give you. You now demand astingation in a same which I cannot give you, because it would deprive the of my your seeds. o give it to von. Yours Ar., Jr. W. Watken, jr. oc article in the constitution of Virgitila, referring to American colonies helped to implant here that hatred of Arr. 7 Sec. 1 Clause 3. No person who, while a citizen of this State | Tapidly

has, since the adoption of this Constitution, fought a fuel with a deadly veged a challenge, or aided or saided in any manner shall be allowed to vote or bold any office of honor, prothis Constitution.

THE DRAMA.

MR. VANDENHOFF.

The annual reappearance of Mr. Vandenhoff in the reader's desk is an event of real interest and moment to the intellectual classes. In his day Mr. Vandenhoff has attained-and, what is more, has deservedeminence as an actor not less than as an elecutionist, Since the greater includes the less, he who succeeds as the first may easily bear off the palm as the second. Mr. Vandenhoff is one of the few remaining lights of the good old school, who keep alive the traditions of the haleyon days of Kemble. Next Taesday night, Oct. 18, he reads at Association Hall, for the first time this season, and we hope hetwill be heard by a large seem. bly. The selection for the reading is "The Mystery of Edwin Drood," of which Mr. Vandenhoff will give the salient points, and which will thus be read in public for the first time.

WALLACK'S THEATER.

"The Two Roses" was witnessed by another good house, last night. The performance, as may be surmised, has acquired additional smoothness, and the quiet beauties of the piece-its sentiment and pieasantry are brought out with even more distinctness than at first. Mr. Fisher's delicately traced and deeply humor our acting-the fun breaking out of the individuality of the character as naturally as roses bloom out of the bush—has, in particular, acquired a precision and color possible only to an artist; and it affords the livellest musement to the public. "The Two Roses" is not play that is likely to enjoy a very long run-because it is very quiet, and is lacking in graphic effects to please the superficial taste. At the same time it pleases the select lasses, and will take its place among the comedies which good taste inspires and to which good taste subscribes. A few expressions in it, by the way, seem to be interpreted as indelicate innuendoes-and they ought, accordingly, to be suppressed.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

If any person wishes to ascertain into what depths of bathos the human mind is capable of descending, he should visit Wood's Museum, and witness the representation of a horrible inanity which is put forward as a burlesque of "Rip Van Winkle." scription of the stuff would be a waste of words. It merely deserves attention as a prodigy of rubbish. The wonder is that such pieces get represented. Perhaps Mr. Wood wisely makes dark his present, in order that his future may seem all the brighter when it comes What is that Prince Harry says-about the obscured sun! This week the Museum stage is made somber and dreadful, not only by a bad burlesque, but by the squalling of a lot of voices that would take the prize, at any World's Fair, for exasperating shriliness; next week the Lydia Thompson troupe will light it up, in "Lurine." A part of the present programme, meanwhile, is good. The Kiralfys are dancing at the Museum, and their dances— Hungarian in national character—are wonderfully spirited and full of grace. The visitor to this popular and ordinarily pleasant resort will also enjoy a perform ance of "Humpty Dumpty," by a juverile pantomime troupe, which is strong in a good little Clown and Pantaloon, and in a ballet, of little girls, that amuses by its serious copy of the antics of the full-fledged Nymphs of the Calf.

PERSONAL.

Mr. P. T. Barnum and some friends are going to Kansas, buffale-hunting.

The wife of Hermann Krumpasitizky of Jeffersonville, Ind., has got a divorce and resumed her maiden name of Mary Ponvintamatowski. Charles G. Leland has just published in

London a pamphlet in support of Germany's right to Alsace and Lorraine.

Mark Twain wants to have an armistice proclaimed until his Map of Paris is translated into French and German and supplied to both armies.

The Bishop of Calcutta has been visiting Burmah, but failed to obtain an interview with the King, because His Majesty insisted that the right reverend gen tleman should squat cross-legged on a piece of carpet.

There is a controversy among critics whether Nilsson is a sympathetic singer; but we are relieved to see it announced in *The Boston Transcript* that the question will soon be forever settled, because she is going to sing in Boston.

der of his wife, but for some reason set ar liberty, returned to his home at Croydon (England), a few days ago, and was mobbed and spelted with brickbats by 700 or 800 women.

A Prussian lieutenant of police, captured by the French, was mistaken for a general, on account of his brilliant uniform, and sent to Bordeaux as a prisoner of war. When his real rank was discovered, he was imme diately shot as a spy.

The Princess Louisa, who is about to depart

marrying one of her mother's subjects, is 22 years of age, and her destined husband, the Marquis of Lorne, is 25 The young man is a member of Parliament, representing the County of Argyll, and is heir to one of the oldest peerages in the United Kingdom as well as to a name of historic renown. His father, the Duke of Argyll, a man of high personal character and scholarship, is the most distinguished of the handful of Liberals in the House of Lords, and, during the war of secession, was noted for his steady friendship for the North. The Duchess is a daughter of the Duke of Sutherland, and Mistress of the Robes of Queen Victoria. It is gratifying to learn that in England the possibility of the Princess succeeding to the throne " is too remote to render the alliance dangerous;" but in what manner it might be dangerous if her chances of succession were not remote seems to us not quite clear.

A Thames bargeman charged at a London Police-Court with stealing some rope, prescuted the following written defense; "Most Worshippfull Hofficiating Magistrate, Arbour-square, Stepney, Sept. 25, 70.-Hoffciating Magistrate, Arbour-squarverce, Police-court .-Worshippfull Sir .- I beg to lay before your Worshipp the circumstances belonging to this here case. I am employed. Am employed at ballast-work, and no mistake, for the last eight years, and during that hinterval I was not in the presence of a Justice of the Piece. Sir, this has been Peevisly testified by worthy reprentativis. I beg to say that this event was a consequent of the invincible flow of the tide, leaving the scraps aboard of the barge, which by the aforesaid pressure of the tidal wave which by the foregoing pressure fell an honest victim to my hands without a claimant. Sir,-there is no opponent, hence I confide it to the worshipfull trust reposed on you .- P. F. O. L. R. M'Carthy." Notwithstanding which, we regret to say that Mr. P. F. O. L. R. M'Carthy went to jail for two months.

WESTERN RAILROAD NEWS.

The opening of the Decatur and St. Louis branch of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railway will now enable this Company to run their own trains direct from Toledo to St. Louis. Heretofore, St. Louis business for this road has been taken either by way of Springfield or Jacksonville, and has been subject to the rivalry of the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Road. The new route from Decatur gives the Toledo, Wabash and Western Road an independent line, and, by the shortening of distance, the most direct route from Toledo or Detroit to St. Louis. The Toledo, Wabash and Western Road now has three important termini on the Mississippi-st. Louis, Quincy, and Keokuk. The new bridge across the river at Keokuk will be completed before Winter, and direct, uninter-rupted connection will be formed, via the Des Moines Valley Road, with the lowa system of roads, and thence to Omaha and the West. The central terminus at Quincy furnishes a direct route to Kansas by way of the Hanni-bal and St. Joseph Road, and the south ferminus at St. Louis facilitates for competing with other eastern lines for the trade of the great business center of the Missis-sipul.

sippi.

The Terre Haute and Chicago Railway Company have commenced laying iron northward from Terre Haute, commenced laying iron northward from Terre Haute, The Terre Haute and Chicago Railway Company have commenced laying iron northward from Terre Haute, and has aiready the track competed nearly to Ginton, where the road will cross the Wabash. The northern division has more than 100 miles of track south from Chicago. The road is building under two scratrats organizations—one from Terre Haute to Danville, Hi, and the other from Chicago to Danville. The construction of this road will give a much needed route from Chicago to the sreat block coal region of Indiana. This variety of coal, first discovered in this section at Brazil, Ind., is now found to extend over a large portion of Western Indiana, south of Lafayette. The nature of the coal for manufacturing iron is fully demonstrated in the rapid development of this region, and the number of smelling formaces already in operation. The chemical analysis of the block coal indicates its similarity to the Mahoning Valley coal, except that it contains even less impurities. The residum is free from clinker, and is chiefly white askes, similar to the local hard wood ashes. The coal is used as taken from the mines, without coking, and is enable of producing the best quality of metal. The facilities possessed by Chicago and other points on Lake Michigan for reserving the rich from ores of Lake Superior make it of the streatest impuriance to secure direct commingation reserving the rich fron ores of Lake Sperior make it of the greatest importance to secure direct commincation with those confidelds. Several lines of railway have been professed, but the Terre Haute and Chicago has been pushed forward most rapidly.